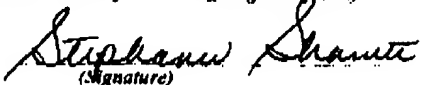


CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION BY FACSIMILE (37 CFR 1.8)			Docket No
Applicant(s): Giovanardi et al.			2001-0111-01
Application No. 09/916,360	Filing Date 7/26/2001	Examiner C. Chau	Group Art Unit 2615
Invention: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR NOISE DAMPING - Appeal Brief -15 pgs; Dep. Acct -1 pg and Facsimile Cover Sheet -1 pg			
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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Giovanardi et al.

Serial No.: 09/916,360

Filing Date: 7/26/01

Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR NOISE  
DAMPING

Examiner: C. Chau

Group Art Unit: 2615

Conf. No.: 7591

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450APPLICANT'S APPEAL BRIEF

In response to a Final Office Action mailed April 19, 2006, Applicants submitted a Notice of Appeal and Pre-Appeal Brief Request in the above captioned application on July 12, 2006. In response, a Decision from the Pre-Appeal Brief Review was mailed August 28, 2006. Applicants hereby present Applicants' Appeal Brief.

**(I) Real Party In Interest**

The real party in interest in the above captioned application is Cymer, Inc. a corporation of the State of Nevada and the assignee of the above captioned application from the applicants, the named inventors.

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USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

There are no related appeals or interferences.

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**(3) Status of the Claims**

Claims 1, 3, 6-9, 11, 12, 15 and 18 are active and pending. Claims 16 and 17 were withdrawn from consideration and subsequently canceled. Claims 2, 4, 5, 10, 13, 14, 16, and 17 have been canceled.

**(4) Status of Amendments**

There have been no amendments filed after the July 19, 2006 Final Office Action.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

As currently pending, independent claim 1 recites a device for reducing vibration in a section of material comprising an active damper located at a first distance from the material, a passive damper located at a second distance from the material, wherein the second distance is greater than the first distance, and a constraining layer in contact with the passive damper. Claim 18 recites a constraining means in contact with the passive damping means. This subject matter is illustrated in FIG. 2, such that active damping layer 201 is located closer to substrate 215 than the passive damping layer 205. A constraining layer 210 is in contact with the passive damping layer 205

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

Claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 stand rejected under 35 USC as anticipated by US 6,700,304.

Claims 1, 7, 9, 15, and 18 stand rejected under 35 USC 102 as anticipated by US 5,315,203.

Claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 15, and 18 stand rejected under 35 USC 102 as anticipated by US 5,485,053.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over US 6,700,304 in view of 5,261,200.

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SEP 28 2006

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over US 6,700,304 in view of 5,261,200 and further in view of US 6,501,644.

Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over US 6,700,304 in view of US Pub. No. 20020092699.

Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as unpatentable over US 5,315,203 in view of US 6,501,644.

### (7) Argument

#### (A) Rejection under 35 USC §102(e) over U.S. Patent 6,700,304

(i) Claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 are argued together for purposes of this Appeal.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Fuller et al.* (US 6,700,304). The Examiner's rejection rests on his assertion that the "several thin sheets of lead stacked on top of each other" that are described as a distributed mass layer in the *Fuller et al.* reference constitute *both* a passive damper *and* a constraining layer in contact with the passive damper. Appellant respectfully disagrees. In support of his proposition, the Examiner has indicated that Appellant has not clearly defined a constraining layer. Again, Appellant respectfully disagrees. The concept of a constraining layer is adequately explained in the specification of the present application such that a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand its meaning. Moreover, all of the references cited by the Examiner, i.e. *Fuller*, *Bicos* and *Baz* disclose and discuss the constraining layer concept, thus, further buttressing the fact that the meaning of the terms "constraining layer" and "constrained layer" have established meanings that are clear to those skilled in the art. With this established meaning, it is clear that "several thin sheets of lead stacked on top of each other" do not constitute a constraining layer in contact with a passive damper. Appellant further respectfully contends that it is incorrect for the Examiner to disregard the word "constraining" in claims 1 and 18 as being unclear, and instead, apply a reference that simply has a "layer" as applicable prior art. In short, Appellant

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

respectfully asserts that several thin sheets of lead stacked on top of each other do not identically disclose a passive damper *and* a constraining layer in contact with the passive damper as recited in the claims.

Because *Fuller et al.* fail to teach or suggest a constraining layer in contact with a passive damper as recited in claim 1 or a constraining means in contact with the passive damping means as recited in claim 18, Appellant respectfully contends that independent claims 1 and 18 are not anticipated by Fuller et al. nor are claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 which depend from claim 1. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) is respectfully solicited.

**(B) Rejection under 35 USC §102(b) over U.S. Patent 5,315,203**

(i) Claims 1, 7, 9, and 18 are argued together for purposes of this Appeal.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1, 7, 9, 15 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Bicos* (US 5,315,203). Independent claim 1 recites a device for reducing vibration in a section of material comprising an active damper located at a first distance from the material, a passive damper located at a second distance from the material, wherein the second distance is greater than the first distance, and a constraining layer in contact with the passive damper. In a somewhat similar manner, independent claim 15 recites an actuator attached to the surface of the material comprising at least one piezoelectric element, a viscoelastic portion, and a constraining layer having a higher stiffness than the viscoelastic portion, wherein the device functions to reduce noise by the actuator damping specific sound modes. Also somewhat similar, independent claim 18, recites the step of bonding an actuator having active damping means, passive damping means and a constraining means in contact with the passive damping means to a desired portion of a section of material. Thus, all currently pending independent claims (i.e., claims 1, 15 and 18) require a constraining layer or means in combination with either an active damper (claim 1), an actuator damping specific sound modes (claim 15) or an active damping means (claim 18).

USSN 09/916,360  
Attr. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

No such structure or cooperation of structure is disclosed by *Bicos*. In particular, with regard to independent claims 1 and 18, both *Bicos* fails to teach or suggest an active damper or active damper means in combination with a constraining layer or constraining means. While *Bicos* includes a piezoelectric material that is actively controlled (piezoelectric element 12 in *Bicos*), such materials operate as a constraining layer. Furthermore, in stating the rejection the Examiner identifies, as analogous to the recited active damper, a piezoelectric material that operates solely as a sensor to generate an output signal for controlling a constraining layer (piezoelectric element 14 in *Bicos*). This identified structure (i.e. the piezoelectric element 14 in *Bicos*) does not operate so as to perform an active damping function, and, as such, does not constitute an active damper or active damper means as meant to one of ordinary skill in this field.

Thus, *Bicos* does not identically disclose an active damper (as recited in claim 1), or an active damping means (as recited in claim 18) in addition to a constraining layer or means as recited in the claims.

(ii) Claim 15 is argued individually for purposes of this Appeal.

In addition to the above arguments with respect to independent claims 1 and 18, the piezoelectric element 14 in *Bicos* does not identically constitute an actuator damping specific sound modes (as recited in claim 15) since this sensor of *Bicos* merely outputs a control signal and does not actually perform a damping function in general or damping of specific modes in particular.

Thus, Appellant respectfully contends that independent claims 1, 15, and 18 (and their dependent claims) are not anticipated by *Bicos* because *Bicos* fails to identically disclose every feature recited in these claims. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claims 1, 7, 9, 15, and 18 based on *Bicos* is requested.

**(C) Rejection under 35 USC §102(b) over U.S. Patent 5,485,053**

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

(i) Claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 15, and 18 are argued together for purposes of this Appeal.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Baz* (US 5,485,053). Independent claim 1 recites a device for reducing vibration in a section of material comprising an active damper located at a first distance from the material, a passive damper located at a second distance from the material, wherein the second distance is greater than the first distance, and a constraining layer in contact with the passive damper. In a somewhat similar manner, independent claim 15 recites an actuator attached to the surface of the material comprising at least one piezoelectric element, a viscoelastic portion, and a constraining layer having a higher stiffness than the viscoelastic portion, wherein the device functions to reduce noise by the actuator damping specific sound modes. Also somewhat similar, independent claim 18, recites the step of bonding an actuator having active damping means, passive damping means and a constraining means in contact with the passive damping means to a desired portion of a section of material. Thus, all currently pending independent claims (i.e. claims 1, 15 and 18) require a constraining layer or means in combination with either an active damper (claim 1), an actuator damping specific sound modes (claim 15) or an active damping means (claim 18).

No such structure or cooperation of structure is disclosed by *Baz*. In particular, with regard to independent claims 1 and 18, *Baz* fails to teach or suggest an active damper or active damper means in combination with a constraining layer or constraining means. While *Baz* includes a piezoelectric material that is actively controlled (material 50 in *Baz*), such material operates as a constraining layer. Furthermore, in stating the rejection the Examiner identifies, as analogous to the recited active damper, a piezoelectric material that operates solely as a sensor to generate an output signal for controlling a constraining layer (sensor 40 in *Baz*). This structure, (i.e. the sensor 40 in *Baz*) does not operate so as to perform an active damping function, and, as such, does not constitute an active damper or active damper means as meant to one of ordinary skill in this field.

Thus, *Baz* fails to disclose an active damper (claim 1), or an active damping means (claim 18) in addition to a constraining layer or means as recited in the claims.

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

(ii) Claim 15 is argued individually for purposes of this Appeal.

In addition to the above arguments with respect to independent claims 1 and 18, the sensor 40 in *Baz* does not identically constitute an actuator damping specific sound modes (as recited in claim 15) since this sensor of *Baz* merely outputs a control signal and does not actually perform a damping function in general or damping of specific modes in particular.

Thus, Appellant respectfully contends that independent claims 1, 15, and 18 (and their dependent claims) are not anticipated by *Baz*. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 15, and 18 based on *Baz* is respectfully solicited.

**(D) Rejection of claim 7 under 35 USC §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,700,304 in view of U.S. Patent 5,261,200**

(i) Claim 7 is argued individually for purposes of this Appeal

Claims 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over a combination of *Fuller et al.* (6,700,304) in view of one or more additional references. The additional reference(s) is included as teaching or suggesting the specific limitation of dependent claim 7, while the primary reference (*Fuller et al.*) is applied to the limitations from base claim 1 as explained in the earlier rejections. For the reasons explained above with respect to claim 1, Appellant urges that *Fuller et al.* do not teach or suggest all the features recited in claim 1 and, therefore, even in combination with the various other references, no such combination teaches or suggests all the limitations in claim 7. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.



USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

**(E) Rejection of claim 8 under 35 USC §103(a) over U.S. Patent 6,700,304 in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,261,200 further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,501,644.**

(i) Claim 8 is argued individually for purposes of this Appeal

Claims 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over a combination of *Fuller et al.* (6,700,304) in view of one or more additional references. The additional reference(s) is included as teaching or suggesting the specific limitation of dependent claim 8, while the primary reference (*Fuller et al.*) is applied to the limitations from base claim 1 as explained in the earlier rejections. For the reasons explained above with respect to claim 1, Appellant urges that *Fuller et al.* do not teach or suggest all the features recited in claim 1 and, therefore, even in combination with the various other references, no such combination teaches or suggests all the limitations in claim 8. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

**(F) Rejection of claim 11 under 35 USC §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,700,304 in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20020092699.**

(i) Claim 11 is argued individually for purposes of this Appeal

Claims 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over a combination of *Fuller et al.* (6,700,304) in view of one or more additional references. The additional reference(s) is included as teaching or suggesting the specific limitation of dependent claim 11, while the primary reference (*Fuller et al.*) is applied to the limitations from base claim 1 as explained in the earlier rejections. For the reasons explained above with respect to claim 1, Appellant urges that *Fuller et al.* do not teach or suggest all the features recited in claim 1 and, therefore, even in

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

combination with the various other references, no such combination teaches or suggests all the limitations in claim 11. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

**(G) Rejection of claim 8 under 35 USC §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,315,203 in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,501,644.**

(i) Claim 8 is argued individually for purposes of this Appeal

Claims 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over a combination of *Bicos* (5,315,203) in view of one or more additional references. The additional reference(s) is included as teaching or suggesting the specific limitation of dependent claim 8, while the primary reference (*Bicos*) is applied to the limitations from base claim 1 as explained in the earlier rejections. For the reasons explained above with respect to claim 1, Appellant urges that *Bicos* does not teach or suggest all the features recited in claim 1 and, therefore, even in combination with the various other references, no such combination teaches or suggests all the limitations in claim 8. In light of these arguments, reversal of the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01RECEIVED  
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SEP 28 2006**Conclusion**

In view of the above remarks and arguments, Appellant believes that the imposed rejections of all remaining pending claims are unsupported in law and fact and reversal of such is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the deposit account of applicants' assignee, Cymer, Inc., Deposit Account No. 03-4060 in the amount of \$500.00 for the filing of the Applicants' Appeal Brief. Applicants do not believe that any additional fees or charges are due for the prosecution of this appeal, however, in the event that there are, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any such additional fees or charges to the noted Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Wesley Strickland, Reg. No. 44,363

September 28, 2006  
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Customer No. 21773  
Telephone: (858) 385-7185  
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USSN 09/916,360  
Any. Docket No. 2001-0111-01**Conclusion**RECEIVED  
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In view of the above remarks and arguments, Appellant believes that the imposed rejections of all remaining pending claims are unsupported in law and fact and reversal of such is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the deposit account of applicants' assignee, Cymer, Inc., Deposit Account No. 03-4060 in the amount of \$500.00 for the filing of the Applicants' Appeal Brief. Applicants do not believe that any additional fees or charges are due for the prosecution of this appeal, however, in the event that there are, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any such additional fees or charges to the noted Deposit Account.

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USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

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**Claims Appendix**  
**09/916,360**

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1. (previously presented): A device for reducing vibration in a section of material, said vibration causing an acoustic disturbance in a range of frequencies detectable by a target, the device comprising:

an active damper comprising an electroactive element in electrical communication with an electrode, the active damper located a first distance from said section of material;

a passive damper comprising a sound reducing material, said passive damper located a second distance from said section of material, wherein said second distance is greater than said first distance, and wherein at least one of the active damper and the passive damper reduces the magnitude of the acoustic disturbance reaching the target; and

a constraining layer disposed in contact with said passive damper

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented): The device of claim 1 wherein the constraining layer is aluminum.

4.-5. (canceled)

6. (original) The device of claim 1, wherein said active damper damps low frequency acoustic disturbances and said passive damper damps high frequency acoustic disturbances.

7. (original) The device of claim 1, wherein the sound reducing material comprises a viscoelastic material.

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

8. (previously presented) The device of claim 7 wherein said viscoelastic material is selected from the group of viscoelastic materials consisting of: 3M Damping Foil, Soundcoat Soundfoil, EAR Tad Pad and Sorbothane.

9. (original) The device of claim 1, wherein said active damper is in mechanical contact with said section of material.

10. (canceled)

11. (original) The device of claim 1, wherein the active damper comprises a QuickPack® actuator.

12. (original) The device of claim 1, wherein the active damper further comprises a compensator including at least one positive position feedback (PPF) filter implemented on a digital signal processor (DSP).

13.-14. (canceled)

15. (original) A device for reducing audible noise in a vehicle by reducing vibration of a vehicle section, comprising:

an actuator attached to a surface of the vehicle section, the actuator comprising at least one piezoelectric element and at least one electrode;

a viscoelastic portion which is located outside the actuator with respect to the surface of vehicle section; and

a constraining layer having a higher stiffness than said viscoelastic portion; wherein the at least one piezoelectric element and the at least one electrode are in electrical communication with each other; the constraining layer is in mechanical contact with the viscoelastic layer and wherein the device functions to reduce noise by the actuator damping specific sound modes and by the viscoelastic portion damping all of the sound modes.

USSN 09/916,360  
Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

16-17. (canceled)

18. (previously presented) A method of damping vibration in a section of material, said vibration causing noise audible to a human ear, comprising the steps of:

bonding an actuator having active damping means, passive damping means and a constraining means in contact with the passive damping means to a desired portion of the section of material;

activating the active damping means to damp low frequency vibration in the section of material;

wherein the active damping means and the passive damping means together reduce noise to a greater extent than would be possible if the active damping means or the passive damping means act alone.

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Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

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**Evidence Appendix**

**09/916,360**

None



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Atty. Docket No. 2001-0111-01

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**Related Proceedings Appendix**

**09/916,360**